

Background

- The Air Resources Board adopted the California Climate Action Registry*
 Forest Protocols in October 2007
- Recognized the quality of the Registry's forest protocols
- Identified the importance of forests in achieving California's greenhouse gas reduction goals

^{*} now the Climate Action Reserve

Why Update the Protocol?

ARB Board directed staff to:

- Initiate a stakeholder process to develop additional approaches to forest carbon accounting
 - public lands
 - private commercial forests not associated with a land trust
 - private non-timber forests (oak woodlands)
- Return to the Board with an updated Protocol

The Update Process

- ARB contracted with the Climate Action Reserve (the Reserve) to lead and manage process
- Updates were developed through the Forest Protocol Workgroup
- Final Forest Protocols will be presented to:
 - the Reserve Board of Directors in mid June
 - the Air Resources Board on June 25-26

Purpose of Update

- Allow greater landowner participation, particularly publicly-owned lands and industrial working forests
- Improve protocol clarity, accuracy, conservatism, environmental integrity, and cost effectiveness, using advances in science
- Improve the efficiency of project submission and verification.
- Enable the protocols to be used outside California

Projects Registered Under Previous Reserve Protocol

- ARB and the Reserve fully support projects registered under Version 2.1 (September 2007).
- Projects will be verified under the protocol in place at the time the project was registered.
- Project proponents using Version 2.1 have the option to switch to the updated protocol

Forest Protocols and California's Compliance Market

- The Forest Project Protocol is for project accounting in the voluntary market.
- Requirements for compliance-grade offsets will be addressed in the development of California's cap-and-trade program.
- Regulations for verification and enforcement must be developed before any reductions can be used for AB 32 compliance purposes.

The Forest Project Protocol Update Process

Forest Protocol Workgroup

- Group size chosen to ensure broad representation, to foster dialogue, and to be effective and manageable
- All-day sessions were held at least every three weeks since November 2007
- Comprised of:
 - Private landowners, large and small
 - Public landowners
 - Environmental organizations
 - Scientists/Academics
 - Public Agencies
 - Verifiers

Issues Addressed in Update

- Baseline and additionality
- Risk-management: permanence and leakage
- Harvested wood product quantification
- Co-benefits
- Other Updates (project start dates, required pools for accounting, quantification guidance)

Sub-Committee Leads

- Improved Forest Management Baseline
 - Eric Holst, EDF
- Public Lands Forest Management Baseline
 - Bruce Goines, USFS
- Reforestation Baseline
 - Doug Wickizer, CAL FIRE
- Avoided Conversion Baseline
 - Michelle Passero, TNC
- Permanence
 - Ed Murphy, SPI
- Leakage
 - Katie Goslee, Winrock
- Co-Benefits
 - Robert Hrubes, SCS
- Quantification
 - Tim Robards, CAL FIRE





Updated Forest Project Protocol
PUBLIC DRAFT

April 15, 2009

Forest Project Types

- Improved Forest Management activities that increase forest-based sequestration and/or decrease emissions.
- Reforestation less than 10% canopy cover for at least 10 years, or following a significant natural disturbance that has removed at least 20% of the trees. No harvest of sawtimber allowed for at least 30 years.
- Avoided Conversion Removing a significant conversion threat to non-forest use and dedicating the forest to continued forest cover.

Project guidance provided for public and private lands.

Baseline and Additionality

Private Lands Forest Management Baseline

Project-level modeling conducted to determine a baseline that:

- Exceeds legal requirements.
- Is financially viable
- Does not follow a period of rapid depletion
- Does not decline below regional measures of 'Common Practice'

Protocols provide standardized guidance for modeling

Project stocks above baseline are credited

Public Lands Forest Management Baseline

Quantification of baseline using an historic (10-year) review of:

- Retention standards
- Rotations
- Other practices determined by statute, regulation, policy, and budgets.

The review provides the basis for forward modeling. Project stocks above forward-projected baseline are additional.

Updated Reforestation Baseline

- Baseline is simulated future characterization of carbon stocks if cover >10%, or narrative description if <10%.
- Project allowed if project land base has undergone significant natural disturbance and the landowner is not required by law to reforest.
- Economic evaluation required to determine that reforestation activity would not have otherwise happened.

Baseline for Avoided Conversion

Baseline is based on likely effects of conversion as substantiated by an appraisal and similar regional practices.

Other required criteria include:

- Suitability of project area for conversion
- Legal permissibility of conversion
- Assessment of risk of conversion as determined by disparity in value from appraisal.



Risk Management: Permanence and Leakage

Risk-management

 Projects face a variety of risks that may compromise the reductions achieved by a project.

 Risks to <u>permanence</u> of reductions and risks of <u>leakage</u> (displacement of GHG emissions) are among the risks that forest projects may encounter.

Risk-management: Permanence

- Protocols require that reductions be maintained for 100 years to meet permanency requirement.
- Risks to this requirement (reversals) include:
 - Natural disturbances such as fire, disease, insects, windthrow
 - Human related (intentional) reversals such as over-harvesting, conversion, illegal harvest, etc.

Risk-management: Permanence

- Terms related to permanence in the protocol include annual monitoring and reporting, periodic third party verification, and contribution to – and use of a riskbuffer pool – in the event of an unintentional reversal.
- Additionally there is a contractual agreement (Project Implementation Agreement, PIA) that includes legal remedies to ensure system integrity in the event of intentional reversals or early termination of the project.

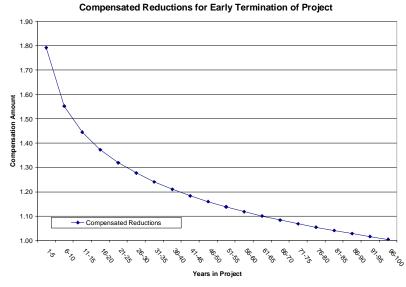
Project Implementation Agreement (PIA)

- Legal Mechanism Against Reversals
 - unintentional (natural catastrophic -disturbances): buffer pool.
 - intentional (overharvesting, conversion, etc): obtain and surrender CRTs to the Reserve to make system whole.
- PIA includes requirement for the holder to transfer the obligation to successive landowners or to provide CRTs to Reserve to make system whole.

Project Implementation Agreement (PIA)

Remedies for early termination include:

 Compensation of reductions based on proportion of 100-year agreement.



 Requirement to seek compensation with like tons (i.e., forest offsets).

Risk-management: Leakage

 Each project type has its own worksheet that assesses the risk of leakage and provides a corresponding leakage risk factor.

 This risk factor or leakage percent must be assessed annually and deducted from the calculations of net carbon sequestration or avoided emissions.

Harvested Wood Product Quantification

Accounting Principles for Harvested Carbon

- Accounting of harvested carbon is essential to accurately account for climate benefits from forest management activities.
- Forest sector responsible for initial sequestration of carbon.
- Accounting needs to be accurate and crediting needs to be conservative.
- Quantification needs to be technically sound.

Forest Workgroup Approach

- Applied 1605b accounting approach to quantify wood product life-cycle pools and emissions.
- Accounting of harvested carbon is conducted in both baseline and project activity analyses.
- Forest sector must account for all emissions over a 100-year period to address permanence and transparency issues, even though crosssector accounting guidelines have not yet been established programmatically.
- Accounting and crediting are not the same and should be separated. Carbon in landfills to be accounted for but not credited due to accounting uncertainties.



Other Updates

Co-benefits - Natural Forest Management

Requirement to demonstrate environmentally responsible long-term forest management.

Requirements to:

- Maintain or increase live tree biomass.
- Manage for diversity of native species.
- Manage for diversity of age classes to support functioning habitat.
- Manage to conserve structural elements (snags).

Project Start Date

Until 12 months after the adoption of the updated protocol, a start date back to 2001 may be used.

Start dates for projects are defined for each project type as follows:

- Improved Forest Management: when forest management activities are initiated that increase sequestration and/or decrease emissions relative to the baseline.
- Reforestation: the planting of trees, or site preparation for the planting of trees, whichever comes first.
- Avoided Conversion project start date: the commitment of the project area to continued forest management and protection.

Required/Optional Pools

Table A.1. Reserve requirements of carbon pool categories and determination of value for pool.

| Category | Carbon Pool | Required for Forest Mgmt? | Required for Reforestation? | Required for Avoided Conversion? | Determination of Value |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Living biomass | Above-ground living Biomass | Required | Required ¹ | Required | Sampled in Project |
| | Below-ground living biomass | Required | Required ¹ | Required | Calculation based on above ground sampling |
| | Shrubs and Herbaceous Understory | Optional | Required | Optional | Sampled in Project |
| On-site Dead biomass | Standing Dead Biomass | Required | Required | Required | Sampled in Project |
| | Lying Dead Wood | Optional | Optional ² | Optional | Sampled in Project |
| | Litter | Optional | Optional | Optional | Sampled in Project |
| Soil | Soil ³ | Optional | Optional | Optional | Sampled in project |
| Off-site dead biomass | Wood Products | Required | NA | Required | Decay calculation from volume of harvested wood |

^{1/} Existing trees are not considered a part of a reforestation project but must be tracked over time to keep separate from regeneration. Since residual and new trees are easy to identify for several decades, this may be done at the first inventory.

^{2/} Lying dead wood is not a part of a reforestation project, however if the pool is significant and expected to diminish over time then it must be inventoried and is a required pool.

^{3/} Soil carbon is not anticipated to change significantly due to forestry activities, however, exceptions may exist including deep ripping or significant soil erosion.



Verification Protocol

 Drafted after Forest Project Protocol is adopted

Comments Received and Addressed

- 40+ sets of comments received
- Reviewed and addressed in documents posted on the Reserve website
- Written responses to every comment
- Public input improved protocol clarity and content

Timeline

- 30-day public comment period for the complete updated Forest Project Protocol Comments are due by May 11, 2009
- Comments may be submitted online: http://www.climateregistry.org/tools/protocols/project-protocols/forests.html
- General comments related to ARB adoption of forest protocols can be sent to jpanek@arb.ca.gov
- Reserve Board of Directors Meeting: June 2009
- ARB Board Hearing: June 25-26, 2009

Contacts

John Nickerson, Climate Action Reserve john@climateregistry.org, 707-468-8529

Climate Action Reserve:

http://www.climateregistry.org/tools/protocols/project- protocols/forests.html

Richard Bode, ARB rbode@arb.ca.gov, 916-323-8413

Shelby Livingston, ARB slivings@arb.ca.gov, 916-324-7156

Jeanne Panek, ARB jpanek@arb.ca.gov, 916-322-1024

ARB:

http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/forestry/forestry_protocols/forestry_protocols.htm